The Undergraduate.

VOL. IV. MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1878. NO. 2.

IN THE FOREST.

Deep in the midst of the silent forest
Under the shade of the spreading trees
Stretching their long, dark branches outward,
Fanned by the breath of the summer breeze,
Leaning back on a mossy cushion,
Far from the busy haunts of men,
There can we hear the words of nature,
Never expressed by tongue or pen.

There when the golden morning glimmers
There when the fiery noon sun beams,
There when the deepening shadows gather,
Folding in darkness the forests and streams,
We see the types of the life we follow
Formed in the forest dark and still,
Expressed by the cunning hand of nature
More plainly than ever by sculptor's skill.

There is a log decayed and lifeless;
Once 'twas a maple of monstrous girth,
But tempests came, and the old tree staggered
Back to the arms of its mother earth.
There is an elm tree young and shapely,
But never a leaf on its branches bare;
It stands the type of a youth's departure,
Ready to fall at a breath of air.

There is a pine, upright and stately,
Standing firm where the tempest roars:
The type of one in the prime of manhood,
Midway between the distant shores.
Deep in the midst of the silent forest,
Far from the bustle of work and trade,
Nature rules with a will supremest;
There are the noblest pictures made.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS.

Prof. D. McGregor Means.

The importance of a knowledge of psychology to lawyers and ministers is generally admitted. The lawyer has not only to fathom the motives prompting to certain acts, but also in his addresses to the jury he must have a quick eye for the workings of the human mind. The clergyman likewise must understand all the springs of action, if he is to succeed in his appeals. Much less has been said of the importance to teachers of a thorough acquaintance with this science. It should need no argument, however, to prove that those whose business is, or should be, the development of the human mind, ought to have an accurate knowledge of the powers and the laws of that mind. Especially in the columns of a journal representing the graduates and students of Middlebury College, so large a proportion of whom engage in teaching, some considerations on the application of psychology in education do not seem out of place.

It must be admitted, in the first place, that our public schools offer but a restricted field for new methods of teaching. Certain results are prescribed by law, and the teacher has not only to reach those results, but to reach them generally in a certain way. Anyone wandering from the path is liable to the persecution of bigoted committeemen, visitors and parents; and knowing how precarious, in any case, is his tenure of office, he is discouraged from attempting any innovation. The great size of the classes in the higher public schools is a sufficient reason why no teacher can do more than follow the routine prescribed, since it is hopeless to operate on the individual scholar when thirty or forty others must be kept waiting. The public schools must be allowed to furnish what they call "education" in their own way, paying the wages earned by a female factory operative and securing a corresponding dereeg of talent.

Those who have charge of private or endowed schools have much more freedom. Here, too, it cannot be denied, boards of trustees and wealthy patrons often obstruct progress. Nevertheless, in a community advanced enough to support a good school there will always be a strong public feeling in support of a courageous teacher, provided he is intelligent. He must be able to give good reasons for whatever changes he may make, and be bold enough to state his reasons, even to those that will be offended by them. Every parent naturally believes that his own son is better

and more gifted than the average, and it is often the duty of the teacher to undeceive such persons. If the teacher finds that he is not allowed such freedom as he can offer unrefuted arguments for, he will probably better himself by a change of place; at least if he regards teaching as his profession. From those that take it up as a temporary employment, it would be expecting too much that they should sacrifice their end for improvements that they cannot carry out.

Those that have the disposition and the ability to adopt the changes in education that the study of psychology suggests, may yet not have clearly in view just what improvements are possible. It is to these, principally, that the following suggestions are offered.

I. The immense difference in natural capacity for learning is taken too little advantage of by most teachers. Psychologists agree that the mental capacity of different individuals varies more than their physical strength. It is very common to find two or three boys out of a dozen that can learn in the same time twice as much as their fellows, and learn it better. Under the usual class system such boys are assigned lessons that keep them only half employed, with the result that their minds are rather injured than benefited by schooling, for easy lessons and excess of time to learn them encourage idling. The class system is a compromise. Under it the lessons are too hard for the dull boys and too easy for the bright ones. Great pains should be taken by the teacher to allow free progress to boys capable of it, regard being had to their physical condition. The stimulus of emulation must not be removed from the dull boys, however, and, hence it is to be recommended that classes be retained to a certain extent where the stupid and the brilliant may be united, but that other work be provided for those capable of it. It ought to be made convenient for a bright boy to go through the four years' course of the ordinary fitting school in two years. As it is he can go to New Haven or Cambridge and by paying well for his teaching can learn in one year what it would take him three to learn at school. I venture to add that if his physical system has not suffered by overwork, he will have learned better than he would have done at school. The professional "coaches" cannot afford to teach poorly. They are obliged by sharp competition to use the best methods. If superintendents of education would consult some of the more successful of these men they might learn some truths that would be of use to them and their subordinates. Some persons, among whom may be mentioned Dr. McCosh of Princeton, consider that it is not only possible but desirable that boys should enter college a year or two years earlier than they do, as a rule, enter. Whatever may be thought of this view, few can deny that most boys waste a number of years at school in learning nothing. The ordinary preparatory school will take a boy that knows nothing except how to read and write, and put him into college within four years. If the boy enters at the age of eighteen it appears that all his schooling up to the age of fourteen amounted to very little. But a German boy at fourteen would know as much book-learning as our average Freshman.

II. Supposing attention to have been paid to the abilities of scholars, we may now consider the universal conditions of learning, which, from another point of view, are those of teaching. There are two classes of these conditions, one relating to the learner and the other to the matter learned. Since the powers of the mind are closely connected with the state of the body and can be affected by operation on the body, the first class of conditions may be called physical, although there is no serious objection to calling them mental if any prefer.

(1) The most important condition of all is general vigor or good health. The teacher should carefully inform himself of the constitution of every one of his pupils before he assigns to him work that may be beyond his endurance. However, it is comparatively seldom that schoolboys have not the health to do all that is required of them; and only occasionally do young men break down simply from mental over-work. The cause of collapse is generally neglect of the con-

ditions of health, with or without hard study. When all that health requires is done, excessive mental work is easily recognized by the attendant sleeplessness and nervousness. Where there are other symptoms, the teacher may infer that foolish eating, tobacco, abuse of the generative organs, or, what is nearly as bad, the reading of books descriptive of venereal pleasures, late hours, bad air, or some such cause is more effective than over-study. Very often the habits of a boy cannot be controlled by his teacher, but in many cases they can, and a teacher may often make a man of a boy, that, without his advice, would have certainly gone to ruin. Probably no cause is more efficient in undermining at once health, morals and mind, than strong sexual feeling when allowed to affect the imagination or the habits. "*Sis a venereis amoribus aversus; quibus si te dedideris, non aliud quidquam possis cogitare quam illud quod diligis*," the advice of Cicero to his son, should be the advice of a wise teacher to his pupil. A little investigation would enable any teacher to present results, such as idiocy and insanity, before his scholars in a way that would be extremely deterrent. Parents ought to warn their children; but they seldom do, and perhaps a teacher can better fulfil the duty, provided he is careful to make no assertions without proofs. Similar warning should be given about the early use of stimulants, especially tobacco. Whatever may be thought of the use of these articles by adults, there is no one that maintains that they are not detrimental to growing boys. All the forces of the system are in youth superabundant, and to accustom the system at that time to stimulants is to burn the candle at both ends.

If these two evils could be suppressed the effect of other errors would be scarcely appreciable. General advice about diet cannot be very well given, but there are rules and warnings that can be easily conveyed to students. Every man is either a fool or a physician at forty, but many lose their health before that time from lack of knowledge that would have been easily conveyed in a few lectures. Instruction in hygiene should be given at the beginning of school-life, especially in regard to those matters where ignorance may entail permanent and incapacitating injuries. Any teacher ought to be himself familiar enough with such subjects to give the necessary advice; if not, an intelligent physician could easily be found.

(2) One evil, in spite of all that has been said upon the subject, is still about as prevalent as ever, and as it is to some extent under the control of the teacher, it deserves special mention. Few teachers would maintain that it was desirable that the same air should be breathed over immediately a second time, but there are still fewer that do not compel their scholars to breathe the same air at least twice and generally three or four times. Considering the constant excretion that is going on, not only from the lungs but from other sources, and considering that nervous force is peculiarly dependent upon pure air, we need hardly be surprised at the miserable results of much of our teaching. I must say that I have never seen a well-ventilated school room; one where there was no trace of foul air. It is a melancholy fact that the air of the recitation rooms of our college, in cold weather, is generally so foul as to cause faintness to any one at all sensitive coming in at the close of an hour's lesson; and our venerable janitor takes especial pains to box up this air immediately for future use. In the ordinary school-room, where the number of cubic feet to the scholar is smaller and the time of confinement longer, the case is still worse. It would be a most wholesome calculation for every teacher to discover the number of cubic feet in his school-room, and compare it with the amount of air respired by the occupants of the room during school hours. It is not too much to say that the efficiency of an hour's study is often twice as great when performed in pure air as it is when the air is foul. No teacher can be said to be working intelligently unless he pays the greatest attention to this fundamental condition of learning.

To be continued.

WHO IS THE HEROINE OF DAVID COPPERFIELD?

All who have read the works of Dickens to any extent have probably remarked his peculiar skill in delineating female character. His portraitures do not possess that dazzling beauty which characterizes those of Byron, yet they are never plain. He does not give his characters that brilliancy of intellect which it has pleased some authors to ascribe to theirs, yet they are never without a native wisdom which all are bound to admire. But upon the moral character, as in its perfect symmetry it is presented to our view, we gaze, conscious of no blemish or defect. In the characters there is nothing remarkable or unnatural, nothing which we should be surprised to find in our daily contact with the world. Dickens has recognized the truth that virtue, unswerving fidelity and true heroism are most often found in woman; and upon this truth, with an instinct that must guide every great author, he has based his work. In this he neither ceases to be true to nature nor lays a tax upon our credulity.

The character of which I wish to speak is one which very few, perhaps, have ever contemplated in the character of a heroine; yet, all things considered, I have never found one which, in my estimation, better deserves the name than the aunt and patron of David Copperfield.

As if to illustrate the proverb, "Trust not to appearances," Dickens has presented this character in an aspect which is unattractive; not to say repulsive. From her first appearance on the stage until her sudden exit on the night of David's birth she stalks, a grim, gaunt and terrible presence. Eccentric, pugnacious, implacable, she appears to us like the Russian admiral, "A terrible man with a terrible name." As the first representation of her burglariously taking a survey of the house from the outside with her nose pressed hard against the pane is not such as to evoke our admiration, still less is her appearance, when, having scourged the doctor and maltreated the servants, she leaves the house, such as to prejudice us in her favor.

When, however, she is again introduced we begin to catch glimpses of the sunny side of her character. Her kind but singular reception of the way-worn David, the sight of the light-headed Mr. Dick, the object of her care, and her fiery invective against the villainous Murdstone, prepare us for contemplating her as she is, the uncompromising foe of oppression and wrong, the champion of the weak and friendless, the embodiment of all the qualities which are essential to the highest type of true womanhood.

While she possesses the unerring judgment, vigorous intellect and undaunted resolution of a man, she is susceptible of all the finer feelings of a woman.

With what admirable counsel she leads her charge through all the years of his school life, with what consideration she bears with his infatuation with the childlike Dora, with what stoic fortitude she sustains the sweeping away of her fortune, can be fully appreciated by him alone who has seen the picture as it comes from the master hand of the author; for no other can reproduce it. One instance of her profound knowledge of human nature I might mention. When, upon a time, David requests his aunt to counsel his young wife a little for their mutual benefit, she depicts the consequences of a third party's interference in the domestic matters of a young couple with a clearness of perception and force which are peculiarly her own, and which we should expect to see displayed only by a person of mature years.

Although firmly attached to her own manner of life, indifferent to public opinion, and neglecting, so to speak, the common courtesies of civilized society; for the sake of David and his young wife, she can lay aside her eccentricities and bold demeanor with a complacency that is worthy of a philosopher.

In one of the last chapters of the story, as little by little her character has been unfolded and laid open to our view, a new phase presents itself which shows that, like all heroes, she is more or less human, after all.

As she stands by the bier of her worthless vagabond of a husband and glances backward for a moment over the track of years, she exclaims with emotion: "Trot, when I married him he was a very, very handsome man!" In this remark we see, for a moment, that which in such a character we should least expect to find, a woman's heart and a woman's sentimentalism.

Some may fail to admire the picture, on account of its rough outlines and shady coloring; but let us remember that perfection is found in the realm of romance, not in real life.

MAXIMS FOR STUDY OF HISTORY.

Extr. from Prof. Shedd's "Philosophy of Hist."

I. A thorough mastery of the field of history must be the work of years. It is impossible to fully master universal history in a twelve-month so as to get its aroma.

2. History, to be well begun, should be commenced by every person at what is the right starting place for him. The book on which every man should first lay his hands is the book which will instruct, amuse, or elevate him more in any direction in which his needs are the most imperative, whatever the subject matter may be.

3. History should be read after the laws and habits of the kind of memory with which the reader is naturally endowed, without any violent efforts to resist or reform these laws or habits, when they are wanted.

The majority, even of young people in whom the spontaneous memory is most active, find it somewhat difficult to imprint a table of simple dates upon the memory. To relieve the minds of those who feel these difficulties, two considerations are pertinent: 1st, History may inscribe many most valuable lessons upon the memory of those who can remember the dates of b ut few of the great events which it records To be profited by history in almost every conceivable way, it is by no means essential that we retain a distinct remembrance of the individual facts which history records. Facts and dates are much to be desired, and strenuous efforts should be made to hold them. Great exactness or facility in this respect is essential to the most important uses of this subject. Simple memory is so very convenient that it is often greatly overvalued. 2d, When the dates of history are habitually contemplated in the higher relations, the study of chronology becomes fascinating and easy to many who are deficient in the mechanical memory. Any person who reads history with a moderate degree of intelligence and reflection, its chronology may be invested with a high intellectual, and even moral interest. Those who study dates and time relations under these higher lights learn by degrees to remember them.

4. It is impossible to read history with intelligence without a geography of the country in question. The relations between man and the physical nature of the countries in which he lives are great. 5. The imagination must be strong to read history successfully. It brings the manners, customs, and life in general, of other countries and times near. It is the telescope which aids the mind in researches into the depths of history. Historical plays and novels are useful for strengthening it.

LOSS OF REPUTATION.

Good men can afford to lose health, prosperity and friends, when conscious of being and doing right; but they cannot, and ought not, afford to lose an iota of a good reputation. It is the capital of the great business of life, the insurance against bankruptcy. It is worth more than all earthly possessions. The Patriarch of Uz lost every thing but this, and men thought every thing gone. But *this* God endorsed, and accepted him as perfect and upright.

A man has a reputation for wisdom. He knows how to apply all his knowledge in the use of the best means to secure the best ends. But in an evil hour he says or does some foolish thing, and he need not often repeat the act to have his wisdom turned into foolishness. Or he has a reputation for integrity. Everybody trusts him; everybody believes in the purity of his character, the soundness of his motives and the incorruptibility of his acts. He is the

accepted and recognized trustee of any amount of property for the benefit of others.

"The moral grandeur of his integrity," says Buckminster, "is the sublimest thing in nature." Can he afford to lose it? Let the recent defaulting and dishonest bank officers and trustees smarting under their degradation and the withering scorn of an abused community answer.

Integrity! A fellow student wished to sell me a watch. Needing a time piece, I would take it at the price, provided it kept even pace with another, known to be good, a certain number of days. About the last hour I incidentally learned he had just gained access to the other watch and turned the hands of his own to make them agree. Then, with an air of assurance he tendered me the excellent time keeper! Did I take it? When ver his name has occurred during these more than fifty years I have remembered how he lost his reputation for integrity in the matter of the watch. Could he afford it? Better have cast the watch into the depths of the sea.

Or a man has a reputation for truthfulness. What he soberly says is believed to be true. What he solemnly affirms is received as law. Whatever others may do, a counterfeit coin never kisses his lips, nor touches the palm of his hand. What confidence his classmates reposed in him, till one morning in the recitation room he boldly told the tutor a brassy lie to ward off deserved and disagreeable censure! Then and there his reputation was broken beyond a complete repair. A broken reputation, like broken china, may be mended; but not so as to conceal the life-long scar.

Or he has a reputation for soundness in regard to The Book and its doctrines. He has studied it with some care, aud is regarded as a scribe well instructed. His confession of faith may be but an inch long; yet long enough to be an ample certificate for the soundness of the man. But somehow, somewhere, he picks up an *ism*. It seems harmless, and would be were it not so prodigiously prolific. It begets a family in its own likeness; and although worthlessas sulphuretted iron flints, they have the appearance of gold. So they are magnified into a fortune. In answer to doubts of their genuineness he appeals to The Book, and quotes "yellow gold," proofs of the "gold of Sheba" and the "gold of Ophir." It cannot be that things of no value should shine with such brilliancy. So with his fanciful proofs his mind becomes ductile and malleable as the pure metals, and as heavy. As he expands he gains some adherents. He is now proud of his attainments and vain of his leadership. He is an advanced thinker? Yes, and an advanced troubler. Is he not a good man? He may be. And generally sound in his doctrinal views? Probably. And on the whole, useful? Doubtful.

But for that senseless and mischievous *ism* and its progeny he would have been a very useful man. That *ism* became the plague of leprosy in the garment of his reputation, and made his life a sad failure.

It does not require a finger board at the road-crossings to indicate present illustrations of loss of reputation and usefulness.

Their splendid talents and high culture cannot save them. Their crowded audiences cannot save them. The leprosy is in their garments and in the skin, originating in some miserable *ism*, and sapping all that is vital.

Suspicion of their soundness is ripening into intelligent conviction; and such conviction, sooner or later, kills. Their reputation must wane; their sun go down while it is yet day, and going down, leave a dark, instead of a golden, cloud on their evening sky.

Now, were I preaching to young men in college, I would say;—but I am not. I am only wishing and waiting to be young again; to sit or walk by their side, and quietly whisper in their ears: "Care for your reputation as you care for the apple of your eye. Maintain your reputation for wisdom and integrity and truthfulness and orthodoxy as you would defend the good name of your mother, the honor of your sister, and the citadel of your own life. For the greatest calamity in this world is a lost reputation."

J. S., a Graduate of 1825.

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TERMS

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EDITORIAL.

TO ENLARGE our paper has for some time seemed necessary, yet we have delayed until now before bringing about such a desired consummation. Our last issue was crowded so that our locals and personals suffered severely. With the addition of four more pages we hope to do better work for our patrons. Of course the expense has increased in the printing, but with a slowly increasng subscription list and a superabundance of advertisements we feel sure of our ground.

One of the main reasons that induced us to take this step was to give more space to alumni matters, and we hope to hear frequently from them or from any interested in the college.

OUR ATTENTION has been frequently called by our own experience and by the appearance of others, to the condition of our seats in the chapel. The backs of these seats are covered with some kind of a mixture which has such a strong affinity for clothing that whenever one leans back against them, he is glued firmly to the seat. It is decidedly disagreeable to feel that you are held in such a sticky embrace, and it doesn't add in the least to one's good nature to find that he has been wearing all day a broad streak of red paint across his back, where it came in contact with the seat during chapel in the morning. It is a matter that might easily be remedied at trifling cost, by giving the backs of the seats a new coat of paint that would dry hard. It should be attended to, as it is a great annoyance to the students besides seriously injuring their clothes.

WE WOULD like to enter a plea in behalf of the forthcoming Kaleidoscope. There seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to its mission and the benefits that accrue from it. In the first place, it must be understood that as the Seniors have all the responsibility and drudgery of making it a success, they also have to foot the bills. However liberal underclassmen have been in the past, the Seniors have found that they are out some five dollars apiece, and on account of the smallness of their class, the present seniors will come off fully ten dollars out of pocket. Now if all the students would take hold of this matter with a will, we could have a Kaleidoscope worthy of our college. As each class is represented and has a full voice, so they should take a special interest in the success of the enterprise.

Last year an unusual effort was made to edit a pamphlet both interesting and attractive to all. A large number of cuts were contributed by the several classes, and the event proved how successfully an illustrated Kaleidoscope could be published. These cuts are not costly, and for a trifle each class can furnish five or six of them. We hope the classes will get together and take some action on this subject. It is a matter in which class honor is at stake. The Seniors will do their best, and if their efforts are seconded by the lower classes we shall have a Kaleidoscope worthy to be compared with any similar publication in New England.

IN THE Congregationalist of Oct. 30 may be found an article by Charles F. Thwing on the "College Rank of Theological Students." He

unveils the popular deception that men of low standing in college become ministers. As an illustration he makes the following remarks: "Further evidence, moreover, is furnished by the annuals of Middlebury College. The first two scholars in her class of 1866, and the first, third and fourth of 1869, became clergymen. The only member of 1871 who embraced this profession was its first scholar. The first and third scholars in 1872 and the first and second in 1874 adopted the same calling. These years are not selected as exceptional in sending their best men into the ministry, but because they are the only ones for which data is at hand." To this data much might be added. But to go back no further, we give the following facts: The second man in 1876, the first and third men in 1877, the second and third men in 1878, the first and second men in 1879 are studying for the ministry. The author of the article above alluded to places the basis of this popular illusion on three reasons.

1. Piety and scholarship are regarded as contradictories.

2. Comparative poverty of students of theology.

3. The college rank of a few members of the divinity schools is low.

THE EXTENSION of his vocabulary ought to be a matter of interest to every student. The subject at first may seem of little importance, but on further thought we all will come to the conclusion that it is worthy our attention.

On taking up a speech of Edmund Burke and reading it carefully through, we are thoroughly impressed with his command of language. In that one effort there seems to have been brought to bear the whole range of art and science. No profession, no department of life, no aspect of nature, fails to give him strength and beauty of style.

In looking over a speech of our own Rufus Choate, we are impressed by the same characteristics. His rare genius grasped every subject and made them deliver over those beautiful and striking figures that adorn his speech. They come at his bidding, like the humble slaves of Aladdin in the old Arabian traditions.

So it has been with all great writers and thinkers; while pursuing one calling, bending their energies to one point, they continually have their feelers out to grasp everything around that may be of possible service. They are continually sending out foraging expeditions into other realms of truth that their minds may have always on hand fresh provisions for their arduous tasks.

Just here comes in a fact of great importance to college students, most of whom are looking forward to a life of literary work, in one profession or another, and whose success depends more or less upon their ability to put things in a striking aspect. Certain studies, whose practical bearing has a very dim outline, can be put to a good and great use, if considered as augmenters of our vocabularies.

When poring over classic literature, delving in the richest fields of mythology and art and philosophy, care should be taken to lay hold of as much as possible that may at some future time illustrate or adorn our thoughts. There are some truths which owe all their transparency to the influence of mathematical illustration and accuracy. Botany opens the widest field of observation; chemistry is of equal value. It is said that, at one time of life, Coleridge attended a series of lectures on chemistry for the single purpose of obtaining new forms of speech with which to illustrate his themes. Even logic and metaphysics are not barren themes to the aspiring writers. Astronomy strains his imagination and offers numerous figures and phrases of great force.

In fact, college life as a whole has an increased value when measured by this criterion, and this habit of observation is of the utmost advantage, whatever may be our sphere of action. The trouble with most of our lawyers and ministers is that, after a decade of years devoted to the law and theology, their minds lose their original vigor, are parched to a cinder unless the

greatest care is taken to import fresh ideas and fresh themes of thought. Rufus Choate felt this and so expressed himself. His life was a continued struggle against the tyranny of the law. He plunged into classic literature, read and re-read Cicero and Thucydides, and was one of the best students of English Literature of his day. He took up politics as a pastime. By these means he nurtured his powers and made his intellect one of the most perfectly developed of his age.

If, then, this habit of careful observation and earnest desire to increase our vocabulary could become ours, many of the most repugnant studies in the college course would assume an enchanting grace.

COMMUNICATION.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., Nov. 1, 1878.

To the Editors of the Undergraduate:

Your request for a sketch of the class of 1855 and of our times in College reveals to me how little I know, definitely, of the life and work of those men whom I knew so intimately and esteemed so royally as classmates. We have not lost sight of each other because we were so many, for we numbered but six.

Our favorite motto used to be, "*Pauci in numero, sed*"—with a sonorous emphasis upon the disjunctive, followed by the "pause emphatic."

No two of us have been long in the same state. S. G. Boardman taught for a time at Marquette, Mich., whence many a letter came out to the writer of this sketch by dog sled over the deep snows and through the wilderness. He practiced law at Kalamazoo, Mich.; but for several years now has been preaching in New Jersey.

R. O. Graves taught for a time in Fairhaven, and afterwards entered the M. E. ministry, but died of consumption in 1865.

E. P. Hooker taught at West Brattleboro Academy after graduation, was then tutor at Middlebury, spent a year as teacher of the ancient languages and of the higher mathematics at Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, pursued his theological studies at Andover, graduating in 1861, spent seven years and a half as pastor of the Mystic church, Medford, Mass., and has now been pastor of the Congregational church in Middlebury, the old college home of us all, for a little more than eight years.

E. C. Johnson, of excellent scholarship and dear memory, early found his place as professor of the Latin language and literature in Chicago University, where a successful but brief career was closed by death, after a painful illness, in 1863.

M. L. Mead pursued his medical studies in Albany, and became the associate there of one of his instructors in the practice of medicine. He afterwards practiced in Massachusetts, but has for some years been at work in his profession in Ohio.

James Tufts studied law at Middlebury, and practiced his profession in several of the territories of the west, where he has occupied positions of judicial and political prominence, and has been much engaged in industrial enterprises.

One-third of our names are starred.

Ours was not a time of specially small classes. Of the seven classes we knew during our course, the four of highest numbers graduated sixteen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, respectively.

Twenty-three years have passed since our graduation, and the most of that which made up our college life is recalled with sacred interest and profound respect. Our faculty were men whom we have occasion to remember with pride and gratitude. Dr. Labaree was our president; Prof. Parker was in the chair he now occupies; Prof. Eaton died during our course, and was succeeded temporarily by Prof. Carr, formerly of Castleton Medical College; Prof. Robbins occupied the chair of Latin, Greek and German; Prof. Geo. N. Boardman succeeded Prof. Bittinger at the end of our Sophomore year, in the chair of rhetoric, elocution and intellectual philosophy; while Eleazer Sherman, Hiram Mead and Solon Albee watched over and

instructed us and those of our time, as tutors.

The societies gathered about them very much interest, and were the source of great profit.

The grand old Philomathesian was in its glory. Its weekly debates were contested with enthusiasm, and were almost universally attended by the students.

The society became so numerous and the opportunity to participate in its discussions as leading disputants so infrequent, that two divisions were formed, which met separately on the same evening for ordinary exercises. The annual public debate in the autumn filled the old chapel to its utmost capacity, with students and the people of Middlebury and surrounding towns.

The work of preparation for these occasions occupied the leisure hours of several weeks with earnest thought and reading. The Philomathesian library was understood to be superior to any other in general literature in the college.

The elections of the society threw the undergraduate community into an excitement about as intense in its smaller sphere as a presidential campaign does its larger world.

The Philadelphian society, too, had its weekly religious and literary exercises. Its library was small but well chosen. We found the Chi Psi society the only secret organization at our coming. The Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter was established during our course, and an anti-secret organization took the field as a rival of the two, which was some years after succeeded by the Delta Upsilon of the present day.

Ours was the traditional time of early rising, with prayers and a recitation before breakfast. For a part of the year many a sleepy freshman spelled out his Livy by the dim light at the window.

Seasons of religious revival were not uncommon. During the spring of our Senior year there was such a season of silent but pervasive power. Prayer meetings were multiplied There were class and division meetings. Many of the christian young men met in the president's study at his house for prayer before the daily public services in the evening at the lecture room of the Congregational church. The interest, while it was quiet, became so profound that an act of rudensss in the college halls shocked one like blasphemy.

The dear old college days and the dear old Alma Mater are never to be forgotten. A sanctity invests those years. The spell of their hallowed fellowship shall never be broken. Out of them have come forces of good which shall abide forever. With what joy would we six (might Heaven yield us two of its crowned ones for a little space) join hands again in the old familiar haunts!

ONE OF THE SIX

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Cold!

Freshman *vs.* jack-knife.

Dogs make good prompters.

Have you put up your stove?

Lend me a hod full of coal, will you?

C. S. Murkland is preaching at Ferrisburgh.

Horse shedding holds on late this year, dont it?

Pres. Hulbett lectured in Poultney, Friday eve., Nov. 1.

Thad. Chapman has been appointed colonel on the governor's staff.

Can you keep your watch with college time, and get your meals regularly?

Why dont some one give us a chance to say something about the reading room?

Cowles of '82 has been dangerously ill with typhoid fever, but is now out of immediate danger.

Governor Proctor has appointed H. P. Stimpson of '77 secretary of civil and military affairs-

Tne Seniors have just finished reading Hamlet and have taken up Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

The college prayer meeting, held under the auspices of the Philadelphian society, is largely attended.

What sermons some of those Juniors do preach "Sposin, brethren, you close at your seventeenthly." (17th)ly.

Students who are invited to receptions are requested not to spend so much of the evening in the kitchen.

The Sophs would like to develop their knowledge of surveying, instead of taking the usual course of analytics.

The Seniors went out zoologizing with Prof. Seeley last Tuesday. They examined several birds, and report a jolly time.

Prof. in zoology:—"Why do birds have such a large sternum?" Student, who has been playing Pedro all the morning:—"To sit on, sir."

Prof. Brainerd made a few pertinent remarks last Wednesday, which brought to an early end all personalities from the college stage.

We learn that a challenge to kick foot-ball was received a few days since, and were sorry that Midd. boasted of no foot-ball organization.

The excursion rates to New York of late have been very reasonable and many have taken advantage of them The round trip osts but $3.50

About as cowardly an act as one can imagine is, for nearly two dozen Freshmen to take advantage of the Sabbath day to swing *one* beaver.

John Dyer is rebuilding the stores which were burned near the bridge, three years ago. They are to be of brick, and are already engaged.

There are several cider mills in the suburbs of this city. How deserted the college is Wednesday and Saturday afternoons! Boys, where do you go?

It is rumored that some eight or ten of the Freshmen are to be expelled for misdemeanors, but we will not vouch for the truth of the statement.

Walter Williamson has returned from Europe with a fresh supply of good nature and material upon which to exercise his descriptive powers.

Walter was very thoughtful, and brought back many souvenirs of the Old World, which in every case proved to be just what they would have chosen.

A practical use has been made of the game brought in from the college hunt. Prof. Seeley has obtained some very fine specimens which will be of use in the study of zoology.

How the Juniors survive down in the labratory is a mystery to those on the upper floors. Come, now, '80, if you must make gases, give us something that won't get our olfactories "all tore up.'

Harry Boice ('80) is running at large on the plains of Kansas. We expect him back next year, dressed in buffalo skins with rows of bears' teeth around his neck, and we had almost allowed ourselves to imagine his face covered with war paint.

Harry Dorr returned from Boston and brought with him two companions whom we were not pleased to see. His single and double clog with crutch accompaniment is amusing, to be sure, but we like him better without them. He has gone back again for further medical treatment.

Dawson wagered five dollars that he weighed less than 180 pounds, and tried two pair of scales to decide it, both of which, by a little manipulation of foreign feet, tipped the beam at two seventy-five. He paid the money, it is needless to say. He is out of college at present, on account of sickness.

Will Green has left us. We are sorry to lose him, and the class of '81, especially, will miss him at recitation hour. He has for sometime felt a yearning to stand beneath the shadow of broader wings, and seems to have forgotten that the hen with one little chick can scratch up better worms than if she had a dozen.

What has become of the dignity which a man is supposed to assume when he leaves the High School? Good students don't put wheel-barrows in the Latin room, nor lock the chapel door when the last bell is ringing, nor throw gravel at the windows, nor kick foot balls into the recitation rooms. Is our bump of reverence so far below the average here?

Middlebury has received a visit lately from a first-class cyclone. It fooled around town a while, tipping over trees and breaking windows, and then went up on the hill and lifted several heavy marble slabs from their resting place on the roof of Painter Hall. It was a frisky and capricious visitor and wont be urged to come again, although it did leave the town beautifully clean and neat.

The Hawthorne club read selections from the works of Wm. Cullen Bryant at their last meeting, which was held at Rev. Mr. Franklin's. The next is to be at Mrs. Fletcher's, when they are to read Nicholas Nickleby dramatized. We understand that they are contemplating devoting one evening to reading selections from the poems of our venerable and highly-gifted townsman, S. B. Rockwell.

The High School gave an entertainment, Thursday evening, Oct, 24, which consisted of tableaux, recitations, music, etc. It was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Some of the Freshmen made their *debut* at that time, and were somewhat at a loss as to where their hands and feet belonged, but acted very creditably, considering. It is reported that a Senior cut out a sub-sub-Freshman. How have the mighty fallen!

The N. Y. World, after quoting the article on cane rushes in our last issue, suggests several plans by which Sophomores and Freshmen could test each other's mettle (?) and yet remain within the category of civilized beings. We agree with them and consider this bruising of bodies and clawing of clothes a portion of college life which should be supplanted by something more becoming for creatures endowed with reason.

A laughable episode happened in the Senior recitation room the other morning. The question under discussion was the morality of a lady's sending the message, "not at home," to a visitor at the door, when she only meant she didn't wish to see them. A certain Senior remarked, "They don't do that in

Middlebury, they ask to be excused." Whereupon, the query arose in the mind of the others, "How did you find that out?" It is useless to say the Senior subsided.

Hutchinson, '82, and Dick Farnsworth, '79, went home to vote.

Pres. Hulbert has just finished his lectures to the Seniors on "the feelings," and they have taken up moral science.

The choral society is very thriving this term under the leadership of Prof. E. H. Higley. More college boys than ever attend. The society have just obtained Mendelsohn's Forty-Second Psalm. They expect to give a concert before Christmas.

The catalogue for 1878 and 9 is at last out. It was printed by Tuttle & Co. of Rutland. It makes a very good appearance. The only noticable change is in the full classes. It has little pretension and gives only the facts without the embellishments often found in such pamphlets.

Zoology recitation; question of stimulants coming up. Student: "Professor, what effect has this drink called milk tea upon the constitution of children?" Professor, testily: "The effect is so apparent in some members of the class that I should imagine they had been brought up on it all their lives."

Prof. H. M. Seeley delivered an address before the House of Representatives on the evening of the 24th of October, on the subject, "The Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow of Agriculture in Vermont." All who heard it speak of the address in the highest terms. A lengthy report of it in the Vermont Journal will be found very interesting.

About thirty delegates were in attendance upon the forty-fourth annual convention of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, held with Middlebury chapter, Oct. 16 and 17. The public exercises were first-class in every particular. The orator merited the highest approval of all. The music was furnished by the Germania Band of Boston.

One of the pleasantest occurrences of the season was a reception, given on the evening of the 25th by Mrs. and Prof. Parker, in honor of Rev. Charles Brainerd and lady. The Seniors were invited as a class, and a great many friends, both in and out of town, were present. Such a combination of fine music, choice refreshments, and agreeable conversation is rarely enjoyed.

A copy of the old UNDERGRADUATE, printed in 1830 and 1831, has been found at last. It is bound and complete in twenty-six numbers. It is very interesting, being written in a quaint, Addisonian style. It contains but few news items, much to the detriment of its historical value. The readers of THE UNDERGRDUATE will be given a taste, now and then, from interesting portions of it.

We are very sorry that Mr. Hatch, the leader of the Middlebury Brass Band, and better known to students as leader of Hatch's orchestra, is going to leave town. Though it would be hard to find a person to fill his place, still we hope that some effort will be made. Mr. Hatch carries with him the highest regards of the students, and they will sigh in vain when the time comes around for "chips', and "promenade concerts."

The marriage of C. E. Hale of '72 to Miss Kate Austin of New Haven, Vt., noticed elsewhere in the personal columns, took place on the 22d of October, at the home of the bride. The Delta Kappa Epsilon boys attended *en masse*. They presented a silver ice pitcher to their alumnus brother and his bride, sang some jolly college and society songs, and report a grand time in general. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stephen Knowlton, who graduated from college and from that society in '58.

Prof. Rose favored the boys with a lecture from the college stage after rhetoricals last Wednesday. He spoke on various subjects, amid the prolonged cheers of his "intelligent congregation." "Free love" was the main burden of his thought, which he amply illustrated by quotations from Beecher, Theodore Parker and Theodore Tilden. But ere he closed, the great fact that great men are never appreciated was shown forth. He was locked in with a Soph. and a dog, and was only liberated by Prof. Powell.

Green's legacy to THE UNDERGRADUATE before he left was the privilege of telling this in reference to his experience at college hunt. *Scene* 1. Road to Bridport. Green meets farmer and talks with him about hunting. *Scene* 2. Same road, one mile further on. Student meets farmer, who exclaims: "Jest met one o' them college fellers!" Student: "Who was it!" Farmer: "Smith, from Lowell." Student: "Smith? Smith'? Green, I guess." Farmer: "Green!! I should say so. Don't believe he ever saw a gun before in his life."

The Middlebury Register of Nov. 8 has an interesting squib about a certain good student who "wouldn't 'flam,' because he was too bashful; possibly, also, because his face was not as lovely as his soul, and because Middlebury young ladies don't "tie to" a student with no *vices* to make him *lively* and *engaging*;" a student who "thought how sinful it was to cheat a *poor* railroad, etc.," and therefore paid his fare when it was not asked for. We understand, however, it is but a legend handed down from years gone by.

The following society elections have taken place:

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

C. D. Pillsbury,	Middlebury.
J. E. Buttolph,	Middlebury.
Frank Brown,	Cornwall.
S. A. Barrett,	Woodstock.

CHI PSI.

S. J. Preston,	Waltham.
C. B. Ross,	Poultney.
E. O. Oliver,	New York City.
F. A. Walker,	Ludlow.

DELTA UPSILON.

G. M. Rowland,	Edwardsville, N. Y.
J. C. Miller,	Hartford.
C. G. Leavenworth,	Randolph.
I. A. Hill,	Middlebury.
F. E. Frisbee,	West Port, N. Y.
E. E. Cowles,	New Haven.
J. D. Hutchinson,	Antrim, N. H.

PLUNDER.

At this season every cat may wear a fur coat, but every dog only pants.—*University Press.*

We think some of the students are like harps struck by lightning--they are blasted lyres.--*Collegian.*

"Nothing," says the philosophical Warner, "nothing shows one who his friends are like prosperity and ripe fruit."

"I have a good friend in the country whom I almost never visit except in cherry time. By your fruits you shall know them."

Prof.—"What is there besides ether and chloroform to produce unconsciousness ?"
Student—"A club."—*News Letter.*

"The counsel," said a learned judge," will do well to pluck some of the feathers out of the wings of his imagination and stick them in the tail of his judgment."

We overheard a group of Freshmen discussing college honors, the other day. One of them was eagerly inquiring what he should do to "get an alumnus."—*Brunonian.*

An Irishman in this vicinity, when telling a friend that he had just signed the pledge, said in conclusion :
"Yis, Mike, I'm niver goin' to dhrink another dhrop durin' me life time, if I live !"

An intoxicated man passing a door over which was the sign, "Cast Iron Sinks," looked up, and after reading the sign several times, chuckled and said, "Well, who the (hic) said it didn't ?"—*News Letter.*

Junior—"You are not shaving right ; I shave *down* instead of up."
Senior—"But as I have no *down* I shall shave up."—*Olio.*

In the poem entitled "Pluribustah," which was written by Q. K. Philander Doestricks, P. B., the author, describing the hero as he went forth to "cutte ye mytie tree," writes as follows :

"There the valiant Pluribustah,
Armed with ax, went forth to conquer,
Round their roots he made his ax fly;
Round his head he made the chips fly;
On his breeches made the pitch fly;
While the horse fly and the gad fly
Made his pious oaths, like mad, fly."

After-dinner orator—"It's in the wonderful insight inter 'uman nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackery ; but on tother hand, it's in the brilliant shafts of satire, t'gether with a keen sense o' humor, that Thackens gets the pull on Dickery. It's just this ; Thickery is the humorist, and Dackens is the satirist. But, after all, it's 'bsurd to instoot any comparison between Dackery and Thickens."—*Ex.*

PERSONALS.

'22. Rev. Ezra Scovell is at New Haven, N. Y.

'22. Rev. Isaac N. Sprague, D. D., was at Middlebury during last commencement. He resides at Geneseo, N. Y.

'22. Hon. Chas. K. Field is at Brattleboro, Vt.

'22. Prof. Geo. Howe, D. D., is still professor of sacred literature at Columbia, South Carolina.

'22. Hon. Samuel Miller resides in New Haven, Conn. He spent a part of the summer in Vermont.

'25. The address of Dr. J. Spaulding is 346 West 28th St., New York City.

'25. Rev. M. Harmon resides at Hopkinton, Iowa.

'25. Rev. A. C. Washburn is in Syracuse, N. Y.

'25. Rev. J. B. Wilcox is in Shortsville, N. Y.

'27. The International Congress for the prevention and repression of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, assembled at Stockholm, last August, and Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was elected honorary president.

'29. Rev. G. C. V. Eastman has been lately located at Grand Falls, N. B., as rector of the Episcopal church.

'33. Hon. Mark Skinner spent the summer at Manchester, Vt. He has been giving considerable money towards beautifying the place.

'35. Henry Hall, Esq., a resident of Rutland, Vt., delivered a lecture on "Ethan Allen," at Mendon City, Tuesday eve., Nov. 5.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association, organized lately at Montpelier. Mr. Phelps is also a vice-president of the National Bar Association formed at Saratoga this summer.

'58. Lyman Walker has just been elected judge of the Circuit Court in Indiana, running ahead of his ticket.

'59. Prof. W. R. Shipman, professor of Rhetoric in Tufts College, delivered an address upon "Education," at the Universalist State Convention, held at Concord, N. H., Oct. 2.

'60. Charles M. Hollis, an enterprising lawyer situated at Marion, Iowa, was successful, recently, in an important law case, in regard to certain land ques-

tions. His argument was printed in full by the Department of the Interior, Washington. D. C.

'61. E. J. Warner of Chicago was East during a portion of the summer. He spent some time at Bread Loaf Inn.

'62. Aldace F. Walker is one of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform appointed by the Bar Association.

'63. Wm. D. Brennan of Malone has been nominated by the Republicans of Franklin Co., N. Y., as their candidate for member of assembly.

'66. Rev. E. J. Ranslow was in town in attendance upon the Delta Upsilon Convention.

'66 and '72. R. M. Bailey of '72, formerly of the firm of Knapp & Bailey, has bought out the whole interest in the Register office. L. E. Knapp of '66 will devote himself to the law. He is at present in the probate office.

'67. Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., was an honorary alumnus. We clip the following from an exchange: "The library of the late Rev. Dr. Aldace Walker, consisting of about three hundred volumes, mostly of standard theological works, besides a large collection of pamphlets, etc., has been presented by his widow, in accordance with his wish expressed before his death, to the church and society of Wallingford, Vt., for a pastor's library."

'67. Chas. B. Tilden, the principal examiner in the Patent Office at Washington, has resigned.

'68. Gamaliel L. Jones is superintendent of schools for Becker Co., Minnesota. He resides at Detroit, the capital of that Co.

'71. A. B. Hepburn has been elected for the fourth time as member of Assembly from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

'71. A. E. Clark is studying law with Hon. H. A. Taylor at Malone, N. Y.

'71. Rev. J. A. Johnson, pastor of the Baptist church, Ludlow, Vt., preached the sermon at the ordination of Henry C. Robbins at Colchester, on the 9th inst. Mr. Robbins has accepted a call to the Baptist church of that place.

'72. Charles E. Hale of Logansport, Ind., was married to Miss Kate Austin, of New Haven, Vt., on Tuesday, Oct. 22.

'73. Charles N. Brainerd was married in Orwell, Vt., on the 15th ult., to Miss Emma Sanford. Mr. Brainerd is pastor of the Congregational church at So. Dennis, Mass.

'76. Edward Dana of Rutland is reporter of the House of Representatives.

'77. H. P. Stimpson has been appointed secretary of Civil and Military Affairs by the governor.

'77. A. T. Stapleton is connected with a Montpelier paper during the session.

'78. Julius W. Atwood's address is General Theological Seminary, West 20th and 9th Ave., N. Y.

'78. C. B. Goodrich, formerly of '78, is reading law with Heath & Carleton, at Montpelier.

'79. Wm. Dawson is at home, Putney, Vermont. He is threatened with fever.

'79. Dugald Stewart is out of college with a severe cough.

'79. Sidney M. Harris, formerly at Midd., is at the North Western University.

'81. W. S. Greene has left college.

EXCHANGES.

The Colby Echo has a sensible editorial on how to write for your college paper. The article on study and health is to the point, and well worth the reading. *The Echo* gives us a fine example of what may be done in the way of printing.

The Madisonensis of Oct. 19 contains the following sensible remark:—"The flesh and the devil are quite prominent factors in college life. To aid in conquering these, give us short, *warm* chapel exercises, especially in a freezing chapel." *The Madisonensis* makes a fine appearance. The communication from Germany is especially readable and instructive.

We are very glad to greet *The Montpelierian* again. It carries an idea of enterprise in the institution from which it comes. The article on Thos. Carlyle is by far the best piece it contains. This is as much as we can say for your little paper, brother editors. There is vast room for improvement. We would suggest a little less discussion of political questions, a considerable sifting of the local department, which seems a little inclined to run to water. You must remember that not even a college paper is a proper ideal. More purity of style, terseness of expression, general condensation, would improve your very welcome paper.

The October number of *The Berkeleyan* is not up to its old standard. In the first place, it is poorly printed for a magazine costing two dollars and fifty cents a year. The literary department, perhaps with the exception of the article on "Chaucer," has little merit. The locals read well. There is a common sense about them which contrasts very agreeably with the unhappy attempts at wit in many college papers. *The Berkeleyan* is printed at the University printing office, the type being set by students.

Whatever *The Dartmouth* may think of our criticism on the locals in the first two issues of this year, we could not honestly retract a single expression. But we are free to say that it shows how any one or two issues of a college paper are not a safe criterion of its merit. There has been a vast improvement in regard to those locals, and we hope never again to be called to criticise them unfavorably.

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